

GIVE UP WITHOUT RANSOM.

KIDNAPERS RETURN WARD WATERBURY.

BELIEF THAT THEY WERE FRIGHTENED FROM THEIR PURPOSE—THE BOY'S STORY.

Ward Waterbury, Charles P. Waterbury's eight-year-old son, who was kidnapped on Monday afternoon at Poundridge, Westchester County, was returned to his parents' home at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by Lewis Close, a clam-digger of West Stanwich, Conn. Mr. Waterbury had just returned from his fruitless errand to Miller's bridge at Bedford, where he had gone to meet the kidnappers of his son at midnight according to their own appointment made in a letter demanding \$6,000 for the safe return of the boy. Apparently he went alone, but really he was accompanied by a posse of resolute farmers, who were prepared for any emergency.

Miller's bridge spans a stream that flows through an isolated region. No trees are near it. There are some shrubs within gunshot of the spot, however. A man standing on a marked bridge on a clear night, is a marked object for a good marksman with him when Mr. Waterbury had a dark lantern with him when he went to the bridge. The plan was to turn the dark lantern upon the man or men who should meet him on the bridge. This would make him a sure target for the farmers in the neighborhood. But the men did not come. Mr. Waterbury walked up and down the iron bridge until 1:30 o'clock. Then he gave up the search and drove home. Miller's bridge is five miles from Mr. Waterbury's house. The farmers dispersed and some of them drove back with Mr. Waterbury.

When Mr. Waterbury returned home, his wife opened the door before he had alighted from his wagon. It was nearly 3 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Waterbury told his wife that Ward had not been found. The mother, worn out with grief, fainted. Just at this moment other cars and wheels were heard and a moment later steps were heard on the front piazza. Then there was a loud knock at the door. Mr. Waterbury sprang to the door and opened it. There upon the front steps stood his little son Ward, with Mr. Close directly behind him. Ward sprang into his father's arms.

When they had regained composure, Close told them how he came to have Ward. He said that at 2 o'clock that morning he heard a violent knocking at the front door. He went to the front door and opened it. There stood a man. Mr. Close said: "Who are you?"

"Why, I am Ward Waterbury," replied the boy. Mr. Close knew the Waterburys, because he had visited their house while selling clams. He had heard that Ward Waterbury had been kidnapped. "Where did you come from?" asked Mr. Close. "A man brought me here on his back," said Ward. Mr. Close immediately turned his attention toward the road which runs in front of the house. There was no man there. "He must have run away," said Ward. Ward then told Mr. Close how he had been kidnapped and returned.

Ward then told the story of his capture while his father and mother listened in amazement. He said that about 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon he was outside of the schoolhouse playing with some other children. They were about to start for home. Two men approached on foot. They asked Ward to show them the way to a cross road. Ward went with them. They told him he was a bright boy and remarked that he was polite to them. When they got Ward out of sight and hearing, they took him roughly by the arms and said, "Here now, young fellow, you come along with us, and don't you make no noise, neither." Ward was much terrified. The men had promised him candy for his trouble in showing them the way, and the sudden gruffness of their tones was a shock to him. He cried out in alarm and tried to run away, but they held him tight and forced him to go along with them. They went across lots, striding rapidly along through fields, patches of woodland, over hills and along desolate country roads. They evidently knew their way well enough, for they did not hesitate for a moment.

It was growing dark, and Ward's legs were tired and his feet were sore from the forced march. Finally, the boy was unable to go any further. Then one of the men carried him. Ward was so tired that he gradually fell asleep in spite of his terror. When he awoke he found himself in a room. It was scantily furnished. Ward was lying on an untidy bed with his clothing on. The men had pulled his rubber boots off.

"Where am I?" said Ward. "Oh, you are safe enough, don't you fear," said one of the men. Ward begged to be allowed to go home, but the men only laughed at him. The boy was hungry. The men seemed to have some food in the house and they gave some of it to Ward. He was too frightened to notice the surroundings. Finally he fell asleep and did not awake until morning. He knew it was daylight because light was streaming through the closely drawn blinds. He could not look out of the windows, nor would the men allow him to go to the door. He was kept in this room all day. The men stayed there with him. From the description Ward was able to give of the contents of the room, the house might have been any one of the hundred small houses in the backwoods.

The men seemed uneasy toward nightfall on Tuesday. They had evidently expected some one who did not come. As night advanced the uneasiness of the men increased. They had been telling Ward all day that they were looking for a carriage to come and take him home. One of the men remarked to the other: "He has gone back on us sure." Finally Ward was put to bed again and fell asleep. How long he slept he did not know, but he was aroused by one of the men who said to him: "Come now, we are going to take you home."

Ward got up and dressed himself. It was pitch dark. He could not distinguish anything. The two men took him by the arms and started to walk. Ward walked with them through the gloom until his feet and legs gave out again. Then the men took turns carrying Ward on their backs. Ward said they must have walked for miles. The men were angry about something and kept swearing from time to time. Finally one of the men went away and the fellow who was carrying Ward soon stopped in front of a gate. Ward could see the dim outlines of the house.

"Now get down, bub," said the man. Ward got down, "Run into the yard and knock at the door," said the man. Ward did so and a single crouch and in the meantime the man escaped. Then Mr. Close took him home. Ward said the men were rough but they treated him well and gave him enough to eat. They did not offer him any violence. They acted to him as if they were doing what some one told them to do, and were mad because the person did not come to see that as they expected, Ward is unable to give any definite description of the men.

After Ward had finished his story, his father questioned him. He asked him if he had seen anything of Charles E. Waterbury, his cousin, while the men were taking him away. He said he had not. This was a direct contradiction of the story told by Charles E. Waterbury. This young man had called upon Ward's parents with the letter from the kidnappers demanding \$6,000. Ward's return, at the time Charles E. Waterbury told his story about meeting the kidnappers, he said to him: "Uncle, if I was in your place I would pay them fellows

the \$6,000 in big bills. I would mark the bills and then have detectives follow them up and arrest them. I believe that if you get detectives after them now they will kill Ward."

Under Sheriff Pugsley, who in company with Deputy Sheriff Hart, represented the Westchester County Sheriff's Office at Miller's bridge, said last night that if he had been for a New York newspaper man they might have caught the kidnappers. He said that shortly before midnight Mr. Waterbury took his place upon the bridge, lantern in hand. Deputy Sheriff Newman, of Connecticut, guarded the road to the north. The newspaper man and another reporter were placed in a clump of bushes to the south, while Hart and Pugsley were in the underbrush close to Mr. Waterbury. They had agreed to have a person coming from any direction. About a quarter of 1 o'clock, the watchmen heard a noise of loud talking, followed by a shot in the direction of the reporters. The deputies hastened to the scene and found a young man, Mr. Waterbury, lying in the neighborhood, and after whom the bridge was named, engaged in an altercation with the men. Miller was under the influence of cider, and threatened to shoot the kidnappers. He was then taken to the hospital.

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THE FRENCH TRADE POLICY.

OTHER COUNTRIES TO MEET THE NEW TARIFF.

SWITZERLAND, ITALY AND BELGIUM TO TAKE DEFENSIVE MEASURES.

Paris, Feb. 3.—An interview was had today with Dr. Lardy, French Minister to France, relative to the new French tariff. Dr. Lardy declared that his Government would have the greatest difficulty in preventing Parliament from starting a tariff war with France. It was certain, he said, that Switzerland would have to take defensive measures against the commercial policy of France. The Marquis de Carbone, the Italian Ambassador, and Baron Heyss, the Belgian Minister, were both seen on the same subject, and each declared that in view of the new tariff, his Government would take measures to protect its commerce.

DISCHARGING THE EIDER'S CARGO.

ALL HER SPECIE AND THE MAILS LOST—PROFESSOR TYNDAL'S SUGGESTION ABOUT FOG SIGNALS.

London, Feb. 3.—The telegrams this morning made it plain that the German Lloyd steamship, the Eider, had been abandoned. The Eider was built by John Elder & Co., of Glasgow, for the North German Lloyd steamship Company, in 1883. She registered 5,200 tons and was valued at \$700,000. Her cargo was valued at \$750,000 and both vessel and cargo were insured. At the office of the company yesterday it was said that no information had been received as to what steamer would take the Eider's place on the line.

UNWILLING TO SELL PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

Lisbon, Feb. 3.—The Cortes today refused to discuss the proposal to sell the Portuguese colonies in order to relieve the country's financial distress. The Portuguese Ministry, in order to avoid greater financial difficulties than those already existing, seems to be running the risk of jumping from the frying pan into the fire. Its unpopularity course may renew the Republican agitation which was so threatening a year ago, at the time of the quarrel with England in regard to the Mozambique possessions of Portugal. It is true that the masses in that country are not yet ready for a republican form of government, and that the revolutionary party suffered from the recent death of its leader, Antonio Gouveia, and Jose Elias Garcia, its second leaders. But they have been replaced by Senhores Rodrigues de Freitas, Magalhães Lima and Manoel d'Almeida, who would take advantage of any error committed by the monarchy, in regard to the integrity of the national territory and the patriotic pride of the countrymen of Vasco da Gama, Camoes and Albuquerque. The contempt with which the proposals of the Ministry have been received by the Lisbon Cortes, which refused even to discuss them, shows sufficient respect for the conservative and Republican or Liberal parties alike are opposed to the governmental policy of dismemberment. Portugal possesses colonies in Africa and Asia, with a total population of about 5,000,000. The dispatch does not state what portion of these remains of the immense Colonial Empire formerly owned by Portugal it is proposed to cede to England, in return for a more or less large sum in pounds sterling. Goa, in India, in which province there occurred recently a small revolt, and which is isolated, might be abandoned without great prejudice to Portuguese interests or prestige, but the fact that it is England that desires the colonies would be sufficient indication that the Mozambique region of the Zambesi is the territory which the Ministry is prepared to give away, in the mistaken hope of relieving the country's financial distress. At any rate, that colony would best suit the purpose, as it is the only one that could not secure the Mozambique, they might agree to buy the Portuguese colonies on the western coast of Africa.

A MINISTER DISMISSED BY THE CAZE.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—It is reported that the Czar dismissed the Minister of Communications, whose resignation had been published on Saturday last, in a summary manner. This action of the Czar, it is said, was taken to punish M. Witte, the Director of Railways, who threatened to resign his office because the Minister of Communications had hampered M. Witte and Colonel Wendenich in regulating the congested grain traffic.

TO EXCLUDE NEEDY RUSSIAN HEBREWS.

Vienna, Feb. 3.—In the Lower House of the Reichsrath today, Count Eduard Taaffe, Minister of the Interior and president of the Austrian Council of Ministers, said that the frontier officials had been instructed to stop all needy Russian Hebrews seeking a pennypenny in Hungary. No immigrants, he added, should be allowed to enter Austria or Hungary, except those who intended to pass through the country on their way to America.

WELCOMED TO LEIPZIG WITH HIS BRIDE.

Leipzig, Feb. 3.—Prince Augustus of Saxony, the heir to the throne, entered Leipzig in state today, accompanied by his bride. The route to the palace was lined with veterans. In the evening the students of the university formed a torchlight procession and marched

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Rignold D. Woodward, chairman of the committee in charge of signatures to the call for the mass-meeting of February 11 at Cooper Union, reported that already over 2,000 names had been attached to that document. All the signs, so far as he could learn, he said, were Democrats in good standing who had uniformly voted their party ticket in National and State elections. Among them were a large number of German Democrats of this city who had entered the movement under the lead of Oswald Ottendorfer. The indications were that the Germans as a body could be relied upon to oppose Hill, not only for nomination, but on election day, should the party be so misguided as to make him their Presidential candidate. The feeling of discontent and revolt against machine government was rapidly growing in all directions and before the week was out few independent Democrats would remain who were not ready to take part in the uprising against Hill and the snap-judgment convention.

Among the additional signers of the call are Alexander R. Kerr, ex-president of the Produce Exchange; ex-Mayor Daniel P. Tiemann, E. D. Neustadt and J. Maxwell Lummis, governors of the Democratic Club; Oscar Yeard, late of the Executive Committee; Alderman William H. Scott, of the Twenty-fourth Ward; William H. Bowers, W. H. Schafflin and C. George L. Riva, Assistant Secretary of State under President Cleveland; General J. J. Morrison, Frederick N. Goddard, Matthew Daly, ex-Judge W. P. Shipman, John J. Sutherland, E. B. Schmale, A. Walker, O. R. O. Morris, Jr., Bonnet H. Lane, H. T. Knechtel, Charles L. Buck, Thomas Harland, Robert Hunter McGrath, Jr., L. Jackson, General H. A. Kerkman, Frank L. Crosby, E. H. Vail, Edward A. Kilday, W. H. T. Jones, Harry Tobias, L. Strauss, Thomas W. Osborne, Julius D. Mahr, A. Marshall, Alfred A. Ror, Alexander D. Marks, William H. Hurd, Edward Perry, L. Thornley Jones, Mortimer A. Taggart, J. B. Ottman, Denis Burns, Julian L. Myers, T. C. Luck, Fielding L. Marshall, Charles A. Jackson, B. Wintermeyer, Edward Foley, John McCarthy, William G. Murphy, P. C. Donnelly, Thomas R. Ball, Frank G. Lee, E. K. King, George Van Astor, Leslie S. Du Bois and J. C. Gings.

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A great crowd soon gathered at the scene of the explosion, and the general sentiment seemed to be that the men who had committed the deed had waited until the car was well loaded with the hated union men, and then "fired the mine" with the hope of killing several of the new men. The strikers and their friends have been quiet for several days, and it was thought they had abandoned the fight, and that all trouble was over. One of the striking conductors told a reporter that he had heard one of the striking conductors threaten to put dynamite on the tracks. He asserted that the strikers had taken two men in Beaver, early this morning, near the scene of the explosion. He also said that several days ago two of the so-called "sympathizers," asked him to take a car loaded in the plot to "do up" President Taft and General Manager Greenwood, of the company. He told the men that he would have nothing to do with such a scheme, and at once reported to Mr. Bullett what had been said to him.

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The headquarters of the Committee of Twenty-five, at No. 10 Wall-st., engaged in the work of organizing the movement against Hill and his midwinter convention, were besieged yesterday by earnest Democrats from all parts of the State, as well as of the city, and the committee's sympathy and to ally themselves with the project. Letters continued to come from Democrats of standing and influence informing the committee of the widespread dissatisfaction of the masses of the party with the plans of the Hill managers—especially with the snap-judgment convention of February 22, in which the voters of the party could have no possible voice.

The opinion given by many of the writers was that Mr. Hill's nomination for President was not decided by the party at large and that the snap-judgment declaration expected from the State Convention to be held at Albany, that the Governor was the choice of the Democracy of the State, would never be ratified by the people at the polls.

Rignold D. Woodward, chairman of the committee in charge of signatures to the call for the mass-meeting of February 11 at Cooper Union, reported that already over 2,000 names had been attached to that document. All the signs, so far as he could learn, he said, were Democrats in good standing who had uniformly voted their party ticket in National and State elections. Among them were a large number of German Democrats of this city who had entered the movement under the lead of Oswald Ottendorfer. The indications were that the Germans as a body could be relied upon to oppose Hill, not only for nomination, but on election day, should the party be so misguided as to make him their Presidential candidate. The feeling of discontent and revolt against machine government was rapidly growing in all directions and before the week was out few independent Democrats would remain who were not ready to take part in the uprising against Hill and the snap-judgment convention.

Among the additional signers of the call are Alexander R. Kerr, ex-president of the Produce Exchange; ex-Mayor Daniel P. Tiemann, E. D. Neustadt and J. Maxwell Lummis, governors of the Democratic Club; Oscar Yeard, late of the Executive Committee; Alderman William H. Scott, of the Twenty-fourth Ward; William H. Bowers, W. H. Schafflin and C. George L. Riva, Assistant Secretary of State under President Cleveland; General J. J. Morrison, Frederick N. Goddard, Matthew Daly, ex-Judge W. P. Shipman, John J. Sutherland, E. B. Schmale, A. Walker, O. R. O. Morris, Jr., Bonnet H. Lane, H. T. Knechtel, Charles L. Buck, Thomas Harland, Robert Hunter McGrath, Jr., L. Jackson, General H. A. Kerkman, Frank L. Crosby, E. H. Vail, Edward A. Kilday, W. H. T. Jones, Harry Tobias, L. Strauss, Thomas W. Osborne, Julius D. Mahr, A. Marshall, Alfred A. Ror, Alexander D. Marks, William H. Hurd, Edward Perry, L. Thornley Jones, Mortimer A. Taggart, J. B. Ottman, Denis Burns, Julian L. Myers, T. C. Luck, Fielding L. Marshall, Charles A. Jackson, B. Wintermeyer, Edward Foley, John McCarthy, William G. Murphy, P. C. Donnelly, Thomas R. Ball, Frank G. Lee, E. K. King, George Van Astor, Leslie S. Du Bois and J. C. Gings.

THE NEW IMPERIAL AND PRUSSIAN LOANS.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—The new Imperial and Prussian loans, which together amount to \$100,000,000, will be issued on February 9, at 81 marks 60 pence. A syndicate of Berlin bankers has been receiving subscriptions for the loan.

THE NAMOUNA AT STAKIM.

Aden, Feb. 3.—The steam yacht Namouna, belonging to James Gordon Bennett, of New York, has arrived at Stakim.

FORMALLY RATIFIED BY THE UNITED STATES.

Brussels, Feb. 3.—The Anti-Slavery Conference Act was ratified by the United States at the Foreign Ministry today in conformity with the resolution of the United States Senate.

CANADIAN CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—The Canadian chess tournament has been in progress here for about ten days. The first prize was taken by W. H. Bonfield, of Toronto, and the second by E. E. Naiman, of Ottawa.

A CAR WRECKED BY DYNAMITE.

NOT ONE OF ITS THIRTEEN OCCUPANTS SERIOUSLY HURT—STRIKERS BELIEVED TO HAVE CAUSED THE EXPLOSION.

Pittsburg, Feb. 3.—Wood's Run Car No. 102, of the Manchester Line, having on board thirteen of the new employees of the company, was wrecked in Beaver, at 4:50 o'clock this morning by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge which had been placed on the track. The explosion occurred as the car was passing the Manchester locomotive works, and the car, which is known as the "night car," had picked up the employees of the company to work. When it reached the locomotive works, it was running at full speed. Suddenly there was a terrific explosion, and the car was lifted bodily from the track. It was badly wrecked, and all the windows were broken. Several of the men were cut by the flying glass, but no one was seriously hurt. Many persons in houses near by were thrown from their beds by the force of the explosion.

A great crowd soon gathered at the scene of the explosion, and the general sentiment seemed to be that the men who had committed the deed had waited until the car was well loaded with the hated union men, and then "fired the mine" with the hope of killing several of the new men. The strikers and their friends have been quiet for several days, and it was thought they had abandoned the fight, and that all trouble was over. One of the striking conductors told a reporter that he had heard one of the striking conductors threaten to put dynamite on the tracks. He